

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										1ST AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
CA //a Anhydrolytic method of cleaving proteins. N. V. Sadi- kova and L. T. Solov'ev (Univ. Leningrad). <i>Biok-</i> <i>khimiya</i> 13, 213-18(1948).—The anhydrolytic cleavage of proteins developed by Fodor (C.A. 22, 431) consists in heating the protein at 140-5° with a reagent like phenol, anhyd. glycerol, β-naphthol, or resorcinol. Cyclic poly- peptides are said to be formed in the process. A peptide mixt. (I) was obtained by hydrolyzing casein with 2 N H₂SO₄ for 16 hrs. After heating I with anhyd. glycerol, the amino N dropped, and the decrease was proportional to the time of heating and the temp. The enzymic actions of pepsin, pancreatin, and papain (activated by cysteine) on I was the same before and after heat-treatment. Ap- parently only the low-mol.-wt. peptides (dipeptides) had undergone cyclic changes. H. Priestley <i>Albumin Lab, Chair of Biochem,</i>																																																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																										COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																									
ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			
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SADIKOVA, N.V.

Biochemical properties of tissue of cerebral tumors
Vopr. neirokhir 17 no.6:46-50 Nov-Dec. 1953. (CML 25:5)

1. Of Leningrad Scientific-Research Neurosurgery Institute
imeni Prof. A.L. Polenov.

SADIKOVA, N.V.; AGEYEVA, A.N.

Biochemical and histologic investigations of cerebral tumors. Vop.
neirokhir. 19 no.1:44-50 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Iz fiziologicheskogo otdela Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo neyrokhirurgicheskogo instituta imeni prof. A.L.Polenova.
(BRAIN, neoplasms,
biochem. & histol.)

SADIKOVA, N.V.; SKVORTSEVICH, V.A.

Radioactive products of the transformation of glycine-1- C^{14} in the
brain tissue of the rat. Vop.med.khim. 2 no.2:128-132 Mr-Apr '56.
(MIRA 9:9)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii nervnoy sistemy Instituta fiziologii
imeni I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR. Leningrad.

(GLYCINE, metabolism,

brain, radioactive products of conversion of glycine
labeled with radiocarbon (Rus))

(BRAIN, metabolism,

glycine, radioactive products of conversion of glycine
labeled with radiocarbon (Rus))

SADIKOVA, N. V.

20-5-31/48

AUTHOR: Sadikova, N. V.

TITLE: Synthesis of Glutamic Acid Labelled by C^{14} in the Radical (Sintez Glyutaminovoy kisloty, mechennoy C^{14} v radikale)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 5, pp. 830 - 833 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The importance of the glutamic acid for the right functioning of the nervous cells is generally recognized at present. The method mentioned in the title can be used successfully for the study of the metabolism and of the biosynthesis of the glutamic acid. The labelling with C^{14} can be at the synthetic preparations of this acid either at the carbon of the γ -carboxyl group or at the first or second atoms of the carbon skeleton simultaneously. For the investigation of the ways of transformation of an amino acid the compounds labelled only at one point are of greater value and among those such ones labelled in the radical. Such active amino radicals in other amino acids etc. For these reasons the author synthesized the glutamic acid C^{14} which was labelled in the most stable, i.e. the propane part of the radical. For this purpose the malonic synthesis was used (reference 7). A scheme of the synthesis is given. Furthermore the production method of the acetic acid C^{14} , bromhy-

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, of which are Slavic.

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Synthesis of Glutamic Acid Labelled by C^{14} in the Radical

20-5-31/48

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov AN USSR
(Institut fiziologii im. I. P. Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR)

PRESENTED: May 16, 1957, by K. M. Bykov, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 10, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

SADIKOVA, N.V.; KUDRYASHOVA, G.K.

Characteristics of brain proteins in rats of different ages according to their content of dicarboxylic and N-terminal amino acids. Nerv. sist. no.5:16-21 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Laboratoriya khimii belka Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

SADIKOVA, V. S.

"Remote Results of a Cyclodialysis," Vest. Oftalmol., No. 1, 1949. Mbr., Optic Clinic,
Yaroslavl Medical Inst. -1949-.

SADIKOVIC, E.

The problem of hydrotechnic meliorations and water cooperatives in southwestern Hercegovina. p. 383.
(GLASNIK, Vol. 5, No. 7, July 1956 (Published 1957))

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957
Uncl.

SADIL, J.

"Astrobotany, a New Branch of Science." p. 75, Praha, Vol. 35, no. 4, Apr. 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

SADIL, J.

The problem of the so-called "bridge" on the moon.

P. 56, (Casopis Československých Ústavů Astronomických) Vol. 7, no. 5, June 1957
Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION CZECH/5216

Budil, Ivo, ed.

Do blízkého i vzdáleného vesmíru (Into the Near and Distant Universe)
Prague, Orbis, 1960. 10,000 copies printed.

Authors: Milan Blaha, Doctor of Natural Sciences, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics, Ondřej Brychta, Engineer, Jan Bukovský, Professor, D.C.Sc., Václav Bumba, Doctor of Natural Sciences, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics, Zdeněk Čepelach, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics, Josef Dvořák, Doctor of Medicine, Vladimír Guth, Doctor of Natural Sciences, Corresponding Member of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics, Josip Kleczek, Doctor of Natural Sciences, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics, Miloslav Kozický, Doctor of Natural Sciences, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics, Luboš Perok, Doctor of Natural Sciences, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics, Miroslav Flávek, Doctor of Natural Sciences, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics, Jaroslav Ruprecht, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics, Josef Šadil, Ladislav Šehna, Candidate of Physics

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and Mathematics. Zdeněk Švestka, Doctor of Natural Sciences, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics, Štěpán Váňha, Doctor of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Vladimír Vanýsek, Doctor of Natural Sciences, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics. Resp. Ed.: Josef Šadil.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for the general reader interested in astronomy, celestial mechanics, and astrophysics.

COVERAGE: The book presents in popular language and in summary form the most important achievements of science to date in the field of astronomy, celestial mechanics, and astrophysics, and notes the importance of continued progress in these disciplines for space travel to the moon and in our solar system, and ultimately to the nearest stars and galaxies. In the section headed "About the Authors" the degrees and titles, affiliations and scientific contributions of each author are given. The text is accompanied by many diagrams, graphs, and tabular data. There are 37 photographs of various celestial bodies. No personalities

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are mentioned. There are 29 references, all Czech (several translations).

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

THE NEAR UNIVERSE

- I. The Moon - The Nearest Cosmic Body
- Size and density of the moon
- Orbit of the moon around the earth
- Phases of the moon
- The ashen light of the moon
- Does the moon have any kind of an atmosphere?
- Temperature on the surface of the moon
- What does the surface of the moon consist of?
- Beginnings of lunar geology
- In the moon's radiative?
- Surface of the moon through a telescope
- Origin of the seas and craters of the moon

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H-28
ucts and Their Application. Food In-
dustry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 2824.

Author : Safranek, V., Sadil, J.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Possibility of Preparing Raw Milk Safe in
Regard to Sanitation.

Orig Pub: Ceskosl. hyg., 1958, 3, No 2-3. 183-185.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

83

SADIL, Jaroslav

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: Doctor of Veterinary Medicine

Affiliation: /not given/

Source: Prague, Veterinarstvi, Vol XI, No 6, 1961, ~~Prague~~ pages 214-216.

Data: "Effect of the New Technology on the Quality of Meat Products."

GPO 981643

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

CZECH/5346

Sadil, Josef, Chairman of the Lunar and Astronomy Section of the Czechoslovak Astronomical Society

Cíl měsíce (The Goal Is the Moon) Prague, Orbis, 1960. 334 p. (Series: Věda a život) Errata slip inserted. 10,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed. for Publication: Marie Hlavatá.

PURPOSE: This popular-science-type book is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: The book presents basic information on the solar system, and provides a description of the moon, including its surface features and physical conditions. Attention is given to such lunar landforms as maria, craters, mountains, wrinkle ridges, valleys, ray systems, spots, and bubbles. The volcanic, laccolith, and eruption hypotheses are discussed. No personalities are mentioned. There are 133 references: 59 English, 21 French, 17 Czech, 17 German, 16 Soviet, 2 Italian, and 1 Slovak.

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The Goal Is the Moon

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The Goal of the Moon

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (QB591.S3)

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AC/dwm/mas
8-4-61

SADIL, Josef, csillagász (Praga)

Moon research in Czechoslovakia. Term tud kozl 4 no. 9:
407-409 S '60.

40460

S/035/62/000/009/026/060
A001/A101

3,1550

AUTHOR: Sadil, Josef

TITLE: The results of Mars observations in Czechoslovakia during the opposition of 1960/61

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 9, 1962, 67, abstract 9A470 ("Říše hvězd", 1961, v. 42, no. 7, 123 - 126, 3 pp of the cover, Czech: French summary)

TEXT: The planet section of the Czechoslovakian Astronomical Society assembled 87 drawings of Mars, made by its members and by L. Bartha (Hungary) with the aid of 120- and 200-mm telescopes from mid-November 1960 till the end of January 1961. The northern hemisphere of the planet was turned toward the Earth, and on December 2 spring began in this hemisphere. Seasonal changes observed in both hemispheres are explained, in the author's opinion, to a considerable degree by fluctuations in atmosphere transparency, in particular, by appearance and disappearance of haze and fogs. Good visibility of a dark region east of Syrtis Major was noted on November 18, December 26, 29 and 30, whereas on December 24 and 25 it was not distinguished, possibly because of a dust storm. A few yellow clouds were observed, but there were many white spots of cloud type.

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The results of Mars observations in...

S/035/62/000/009/026/060
A001/A101

The observed features, drawings and a map of cloud formations are described in detail. X

V. Brönshten

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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L 41519-65 ARG/ERG-2/ENG(j)/ENT(d)/FBD/FBS-2/ENG(r)/ENT(l)/FBO/ENT(c)/ENT(a)/
ENT(m)/FS(v)-3/EPF(c)/EEG(k)-2/ENG(n)-2/ENT(1)/ENT(f)/ENG(v)/ENT(c)/ENT(v)/ENT(1)/
EPR/ENT(j)/T-2/ENG(a)-2/ENT(h)/EPA(bb)-2/EEG(c)-2/EEG-2/ENG(c)/FCS(k)/ENT(b)/163
AND 05110 P1-4/P2-4/P3-4/P4-4/ ROCK EXPLOITATION P1-4/P2-4/P3-4/P4-4/141
Po-4/Pe-5/Pa-4/Pac-4/Pr-4 IUP(c) AST/TT/TH/DD/RA/GH/BC/WH
Barvir, Mironlav, (Engineer); Denes, Konrad, (Professor, Doctor); Bouska, Jiri, (Candidate of
S. (Doctor); Dutil, Ivo, (Graduate in Philosophy); Ceylechn, Zdenek, (Candidate of
Physical and Mathematical Sciences); Cadr, Milan, (Doctor); Bolezal, Vladimir, (Doctor);
(Doctor); Dvorak, Antonin, (Candidate of Medical Sciences); Dvorak, Josef, (Doctor);
Guth, Vladimir, (Candidate of Medical Sciences, Docent, Doctor); Hornik, Zdenek,
(Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Corresponding Member of the
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Professor, Doctor); Hospodar, Jan, (Doctor of
Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Doctor); Kleczek, Josef, (Doctor); Klest,
Phil, (Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences); Kolodovsky, Milan, (Can-
Vladimir (Doctor); Kopecky, Miloslav, (Candidate of Legal Sciences); Krivsky,
Ladislav, (Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences); Kriz, Zdenek, (Can-
didate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences); Ledvina, Milan, (Engineer); Maleik,
Vladimir, (Doctor); Moravek, Milan, (Candidate of Medical Sciences); Mrazek,
Jaroslav, (Candidate of Medical Sciences, Engineer); Mrazek, Jiri, (Candidate of
Technical Sciences); Neuzil, Ludek, (Doctor); Novotny, Zdenek, (Candidate of
Physical and Mathematical Sciences); Novotny, Zdenek, (Doctor); Pernice, Jaroslav,
(Doctor); Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Penek, Rudolf, Professor,
Doctor, Engineer); Pipal, Miloslav, (Doctor of Technical Sciences, Corresponding
member, of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences); Plavec, Miroslav, (Doctor);
Pokorny, Zdenek, (Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Docent, Doctor);

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L 41519-65
A44045110

14

Ruml, Vladimir, (Candidate of Medical Sciences, Doctor); Sadil, Josef, (Doctor of Physiological Sciences); Schnal, Ladislav; Stverak, Jiri, (Doctor); Svecstka, Zdenek, (Doctor); Tuma, Jaroslav, (Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Doctor); Tysl, Vaeclav, (Docent, Engineer); Ulehla, Ivan, (Candidate of Technical Sciences, Professor, Doctor); Valnicek, Boris, (Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Doctor); Vanysek, Vladimir, (Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Docent, Doctor); Vlasak, Marian, (Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Doctor); Voda, Miloslav, (Engineer)

Principles of astronautics (Zaklady kosmonautiky) Prague, Orbis, 1964. 445 p. illus., biblio. 5000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: cosmonautics, rocket, satellite, space flight, missile (b)

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This publication is a popular scientific reference book for people working in cosmonautics. The book presents a survey of cosmonautics and space flight up to 1 June 1963.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/8

SADILEK, J.

New frozen vegetables and mushrooms. p. 410.

PRUMYSL POTRAVIN. Praha.

Vol. 6, no. 8, 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March. 1956.

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia

CATEGORY :

SADILEK J.
ABS. JOUR. :

RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 73086

AUTHOR : Gabriel, J.; Orel, V.; Sadilek, J.

INST. :
TITLE : Expansion of Mayonnaise Manufacture in
Czechoslovakia

ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potravin, 1958, 9, No 4, 198-200

ABSTRACT : It is reported that in Czechoslovakia it is proposed to increase the manufacture of the following kinds of mayonnaise (M): M with horse-radish, M with tomato paste and M containing 80% fat. To improve consistency of M it has been decided to include a homogenizer in the technological production line. -- G. Titov.

CARD: 1/1

101

SADILEK, J.; KORNEL, A.

Maintenance and repairs of heavy piston compressors. p. 349. (Strojirenstvi,
Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

SADILEK, J.; KORNBL, A.

Fractures of crankshafts in large piston compressors caused by fatigue.

P. 497, (Strojirenstvi) Vol. 7, no. 7, July 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SQ: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

SADILEK, J.

"Hollow circular pistons and their use in gas compressors." p. 273.

STROJIRENSTVI. (Ministerstvo teškeho strojirenstvi, Ministerstvo
presneho strojirenstvi a Ministerstvo automobiloveho prumyslu a
zemedelskych stroju). Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 9, No. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959.
Uncla.

SADILEK, L.

The red anilides. 1. α -(*p*-Dimethylaminophenylimino)- β -oxo- δ -(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)valeronitrile and its lower homologs. J. Michalsky and L. Sadilek (Masaryk Univ., Brno, Czech.). *Monatsh.* 90, 171-80 (1959). A number of phenylalkane nitriles were prepd. via the method of Kröhnke (C.A. 42, 3746g), followed by hydrolysis to the α -oxo-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)alkane carboxylic acids. 3,4,5-Trimethoxybenzoyl chloride, prepd. from 50 g. 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoic acid in the usual manner, was added slowly to an Et₂O soln. of C₆H₅N₃ which had been cooled to -10°. After a while, 27 g. cryst. 3,4,5-trimethoxy- α -diazocetophenone sepd. out. This was isolated and converted (via the Wolff rearrangement) to 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenylacetamide. The remaining soln. evapd. to dryness, the residue taken up in Et₂O, HCl added till N evolution ceased, washed with H₂O, dried over CaCl₂, and reduced in vac. gave 22.7 g. crude 3,4,5-trimethoxy- α -chloroacetophenone (I), recrystd. from Et₂O or MeOH as white needles, m. 88-7°. Dry C₆H₅N (30 ml.) poured over 15 g. I, the soln. heated a short time to 60°, and cooled gave 10.7 g. almost pure 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenacylpyridinium chloride (II) (98% yield), colorless crystals, m. 223.5-3.0° (EtOH). β -ONC₆H₄NMe₂ (7 g.) in 75 ml. EtOH and 4.8 g. NaCN in 50 ml. H₂O, heated to 40-50°, were added rapidly, with vigorous stirring, to 15 g. II in 100 ml. EtOH. The reaction mixt. colored blood-red momentarily, then the α -(*p*-dimethylaminophenylimino)- β -oxo- δ -(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)propionitrile (III) (15.1 g., 89% yield) sepd. out; H₂O was added after 10 min., III filtered off, washed with H₂O, then dil. EtOH, and dried. Recrystn. from C₆H₅-EtOH (3:2) yielded garnet red, monoclinic leaves (gr. n surface, metallic sheen), m. 131.5°. Similarly, α -(*p*-diethylaminophenylimino)- β -oxo- δ -(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)propionitrile, red monoclinic prisms (violet metallic sheen), m. 131-1.5°, yield 85%, was prepd.

from II, β -ONC₆H₄NMe₂ and NaCN. Concd. HCl (5 ml.) was poured over III and the mixt. heated 10 min. on a steam bath. The soln. lost its color as III decompd.; 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenylglyoxylic acid sepd. out simultaneously as long, colorless needles, m. 160-1° (H₂O), yield 500 mg. (70.5%); 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone, orange yellow needles, m. 207.5° (EtOH); 2-hydroxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)quinoxaline, yellow needles, m. 239° (aq. EtOH). Similarly, from 1-diazo-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-2-propanone, via 1-chloro-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-2-propanone (white needles, m. 76.5-7.0°), was obtained α -(*p*-dimethylaminophenylimino)- β -oxo- γ -(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)butyronitrile (IV), violet needles, m. 223.5-4.5°. Acid hydrolysis of IV with dil. HCl in Me₂CO gave β -(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)- α -oxopropionic acid, colorless needles, m. 107-8°. β -(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)propionamide, obtained from 1-diazo-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-2-propanone (11 g.) via the Wolff rearrangement, in 100 ml. MeOH boiled 6 hrs. with 10 g. KOH in 50 ml. H₂O, cooled, acidified with dil. H₂SO₄, the pptd. Na₂SO₄ sepd., the vol. decreased, neutralized with KOH, and carefully reacidified, yielded cryst. β -(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)propionic acid (V), colorless needles, m. 104° (H₂O). Well dried V (5.4 g.) dissolved in 100 ml. C₆H₆, to which had been added 5 ml. SOCl₂ and several drops dry C₆H₅N, kept 40 hrs. at 15°, and heated 3 hrs. at 65°, diazotized to the diazoketone, and then treated with HCl till the N evolution ceased yielded 1-chloro-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-2-butanone (VI), colorless crystals, m. 74-4.5°. The corresponding pyridinium chloride was prepd. in the described manner from VI which, by treatment with β -ONC₆H₄NMe₂ and NaCN, gave α -(*p*-dimethylaminophenylimino)- β -oxo- δ -(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)valeronitrile (VII), orange needles, m. 156-6.5° (C₆H₅-EtOH), yield 81%. VII (500 mg.) heated 10 min. on a steam bath with 150 mg. *p*-C₆H₄(NH₂)₂ in 20 ml. AcOH and a few drops H₂SO₄, cooled, H₂O added, pptd. 2-[2-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)ethyl]quinoxaline-3-carbonitrile, m. 185-7°. Stefan Berger

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KRIBEN, V; SADILEK, L.

Research Institute of Physiatrics, Balneology and Climatology (Výzkumný ústav pro fyziatrii, balneologii a klimatologii), Mariánské Lázně (for both)

Prague, Vnitřní lékařství, No 8, 1964, pp 761-763

"Alcaptonuria."

STEPANEK, P.; SADILEK, L.; KRIZEK, V.

Protein-anabolic steroids in the treatment of obesity.
Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 19 no.5:319-321 J1 '65.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro fyziatrii, balneologii a klimatologii
v Mar. Laznich (reditel prof. dr. K. Prerovsky).

MATES, J.; SADILEK, L.

The specific effects of effervescent carbon dioxide bath.
Fysiat. vestn. 43 no.3:149-156 Je '65.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro fyziatrii, balneologii a klimatologii
v Marianskych Lanich (reditel: prof. dr. K. Prerovsky).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 613.24-092.6

KRIZEK, Vladimir, Dr; STEPANEK, Pavel, Dr; SADILEK, Ludvik, Dr;
Research Institute for Physiatry, Balneology, and Climatology
(Vyzkumny Ustav pro Fyziatrii, Balneologii a Klimatologii), Ma-
rianske Lazne, Director (Reditel) Prof Dr K. PREROVSKY .

"Some Changes During a Fast of Several Days in Men."

Prague, Vojenske Zdravotnicke Listy, Vol 36, No 1, Feb 67, pp
23 - 26

Abstract: Experiments were conducted on a group of 25 men who re-
ceived no food at all for 3 days; the intake of water was not
limited at all. The loss of weight averaged 3.72 kg, out of
which 12.5% was active human body (non-fat). A great number
of changes caused by starvation were determined. The water bal-
ance after 3 days was positive, diuresis was slightly reduced,
the levels of uric acid, cholesterol, and lipids in the blood
were increased. The subjective tolerance of the test was good.
5 figures, 1 Table, 4 Western, 2 Czech references.

1/1

SADILEK, VLADIMIR

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

SADILEK, VLADIMIR, Ze sveta nasich hor; kniha o letnikkrase horske prirody. Predml
L. Skvor. Praha, V. Zikes, 1948. 1 v. Not in DLC

Vol. 8, No. 4, April 1959

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 4, April 1959.

SADILENKO, K.

SADILENKO, K., inzhener.

~~Surface tension.~~ IUn. tekhn. no.3:33-36 Mr '57.
(Surface tension)

(MIRA 10:4)

SADILENKO, K.

SADILENKO, K., inzh.

Surface-active agents. IUn.tekh.no.12:65-67 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Surface-active agents)

SADILENKO, K., inzh.

Tree of chemistry. IUn.tekh. 2 no.8:3-5 Ag '59.
(MIRA 12:7)
(Chemistry)

SADILENKO, K.M.

U.S.S.R.

✓ A method for the determination of the bulk weight of lump material, taking into account the unfilled space near the apparatus walls. K. I. Sytkov and K. M. Sadilenko. *Trudy Inst. Goryuch. Iskopaniykh, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 3, 78-85 (1954). — A method was developed to det. the unfilled space near the vessel walls in the detn. of bulk weight of coke by permitting a more accurate detn. of a unit vol. of the lump materials and their bulk masses. A formula was derived for calcg. the bulk weight of metallurgical coke, which is best detd. in vessels of low inner surface.

W. M. Sternberg

SADILENKO, K.M.

Constitution of matter. Nauka i zhizn' 22 no.10:17-20 0 '55 (MLRA 9:1)

1.Nauchnyy sotrudnik instituta nefi Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Matter--Constitution)

TRET'YAKOV, I.I., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk; SADILENKO, K.M.,
nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Electron-ion projector. Nauka i zhizn' 23 no.2:45 P '56.
(MLRA 9:5)

1. Institut nefti Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Electron microscope)

SADILENKO, K.M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

976

Shreyner, Leonid Aleksandrovich, Petrova, Ol'ga Pavlovna, Yakushev, Vasiliy Petrovich, Portnova, Anna Timofeyevna, Sadilenko, Konstantin Mikhaylovich, Klochko, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, Pavlova, Nina Nikolaevna, Balandin, Pavel Stepanovich, Spivak, Aleksandr Ivanovich

Mekhanicheskiye i abrazivnyye svoystva gornykh porod (Mechanical and Abrasive Properties of Rocks) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958. 200 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Gen. Ed.: Shreyner, L.A., Professor; Executive Ed.: Kovaleva, A.A.; Tech Ed.: Polosina, A.S.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for scientists, engineers and technicians engaged in drilling operations in the petroleum and mining industries.

COVERAGE: The book describes methods of evaluating the mechanical properties of rocks by means of the stamp-pressing technique. This method makes it possible to determine simultaneously the hardness, plas-

Card 1/6

Mechanical and Abrasive (Cont.) 976

ticity, and elastic modulus of rocks. Rocks of different mineralogical composition and structure are described and classified by their abrasive properties. Basic factors in the relationship of wear on the mineralogical composition, load, and speed of rotation are shown. A classification table of sedimentary rocks is also given. The information provided in the book should promote the better use and design of drilling instruments, and operational procedures in different geologic media. Professor V.V. Zaleskiy is cited as having made important contributions to this field. There are 64 diagrams, 70 tables, and 39 bibliographic references, of which 28 are Soviet, 3 German and 8 English.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 6/6

MM/sfm
1-8-59

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

694

Neyman, Moisey Borisovich, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor, and Sadi-
lenko, Konstantin Mikhaylovich, Scientific Worker, U.S.S.R. Academy of
Sciences.

Termoyadernoye oruzhiye (Thermonuclear Weapons) Moscow, Voen. izd-vo
M-va obor. SSSR, 1958. 234 pp, (Series: Nauchno-populyarnaya seriya)
No. of copies printed not given.

Ed.: Sedov, A.I., Engineer Lieutenant Colonel, Candidate of Technical
Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: Kader, Ya.M.; Tech. Ed.: Mezherit-
skaya, N.P.; Consultants of Publishing House: Naumenko, I.A., Engineer
Lieutenant Colonel, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Balabanov, Ye.M.,
Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for Soviet military personnel as well as
the general reader interested in thermonuclear processes and weapons,
their working principles and operation.

Card 1/5

Thermonuclear Weapons

694

COVERAGE: The authors relied on both Soviet and foreign data to present in semi-popular form a general survey of atomic weapons with emphasis on thermonuclear bombs, and a description of basic processes, bomb drawings and graphs. An extensive description is given of the effects of thermonuclear weapons and protective measures against them both during and after the detonation. Chapters 2, 3, 4 and 8 were written by M.B. Neyman, chapters 1, 6 and 7 by K.M. Sadilenko, while chapter 5 is the result of their collaboration. Personalities mentioned include Engineer Lt Col A.I. Sedov, Engineer Lt Col I.A. Naumenko, and Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences Ye.M. Balabanov. There are 32 Soviet references (including 8 translations).

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

HK/rm
11-17-58

SADILENKO, Konstantin Mikhaylovich; GOL'DFEL'D, I.L., red.;
VLASENKO, L.N., tekhn.red.

[Young chemist's laboratory] Laboratoriia iunogo khimika.
Moskva, M-vo kul'tury RSFSR, Izd-vo "Detskii mir," 1960.
78 p. (MIRA 14:2)

(Chemistry--Experiments)

S/020/61/139/002/017/017
B103/B220

AUTHORS: Shreyner, L. A., and Sadilenko, K. M.

TITLE: Physicochemical effect of liquid media on the wear of steel and hard alloy on friction with rock

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 139, no. 2, 1961, 427-430

TEXT: The wear of hardened steel grade $\gamma 8^i$ (U8) and tungsten carbide BK6 (VK6) was studied on friction with rock (mainly quartz) in the following liquids: (1) water, (2) dodecyl aminoacetate (0.1%), (3) sodium oleate (0.25%), (4) carboxy-methyl cellulose (CMC, 2%), (5) kerosene, and (6) oleic acid (1% in kerosene). In the opinion of the authors, the effect exerted by the physicochemical properties of liquids on the wear of solids is of practical importance, particularly for well sinking. The tests were made by using the apparatus shown in Fig. 1 and specially developed for this purpose by L. A. Shrevner et al. (Ref. 1: Mekhanicheskiye i abrazivnyye svoystva gornyykh porod, M., 1958). The rotating disk 1 (diameter 30 mm, thickness 2.5 mm, circumferential speed 47 m/min) is pressed against the surface of specimen 2 by the load P (10 kg); the specimen is moved slowly. The test

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B103/B220

Physicochemical effect of liquid ...

liquids were applied to the contact points of 1 and 2 as flat jets. The volumetric wear of 1 and 2 was determined after each test; the frictional force F between 1 and 2 was measured in the test by a special momentometer. The conditional coefficient of friction $\beta = F/P$ was determined. Also the volumetric abrasion work was determined from F only summarily. Its individual components cannot be analyzed. Thus, the specific abrasion work of frictional forces refers totally to 1 and 2. The authors' test method permits (contrary to conventional methods) to clarify the nature of the phenomena more completely, particularly in the presence of liquids. The initial roughness of friction surfaces was the same in all cases. The effect of liquids on other rocks (lime, pyroxene, microcline, flint) was the same as on quartz. The results are shown in Table 1. Therefrom the authors conclude that β and consequently also the work of the frictional forces are reduced in (2) (cation-active) and in (3) (anion-active) per unit distance to $1/12-1/9$, whilst the wear of steel (compared with that in water) is reduced merely to $1/6-1/3$. This is only possible if the surface-active substances facilitate the process of destruction, i.e., if they are provided with dispersive properties (Rebinder effect, P. A. Rebinder et al. Ref. 2: Poniziteli tverdosti v burenii (hardness reducers for boring), Izd. AN SSSR,

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B103/B220

Physicochemical effect of liquid ...

1944). In the authors' opinion this is proved by Table 1. Liquid hydrocarbons have quite another effect on abrasion. In (5), β drops to $1/7$ while the wear of steel is reduced to $1/40$. The abrasion work increases rapidly compared with that in water, i.e., up to six times, since water favors the destruction of steel and quartz contrary to (5). By addition of surface-active substances, the wear is not reduced but increased, since these substances increase the dispersive properties of hydrocarbons more than this is done by lubricants. The effect of (4) (CMC) on wear differs from that of the liquids discussed now. In this case, the wear is lessened due to the polishing effect. At the beginning β in CMC solutions equals β in water, decreases then rapidly and reaches approximately the values that it has in surface-active substances. Parallel to β , but more quickly, also the wear decreases (on quartz). The wear of quartz decreases simultaneously with the wear of steel in all liquids (1)-(6). The effect of surface-active substances in aqueous and hydrocarbon media on the wear itself is related, first of all, with the adsorption phenomena occurring at the outer surface of the friction bodies as well as in the ultra-thin layers adjacent to this surface. Moreover, the destruction on wear is, according to its nature, a fatigue process, whereby the efficiency of liquids is affected. This

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Physicochemical effect of liquid ...

S/020/61/139/002/017/017
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efficiency increases with deterioration of the conditions prevailing for the mechanical destruction of solids. The roughness and sharp-edged nature of the friction surface increases from quartz over arenaceous sandstone to abrasive, thus facilitating the mechanical wear of steel. Consequently, the wear of steel decreases in (3), and particularly in (5), far more on quartz than on abrasive. It is difficult to find out which body is affected by the corresponding liquid if friction occurs between bodies of physically so much differing properties. If only one of these bodies is affected, the wear of the other one will also be affected. Special tests with steel-steel and quartz-quartz showed that the effect of the liquid on frictional wear of similar pairs may be transferred on no account to mixed pairs (sometimes not even in qualitative respect). The wear of the hard alloy VK6 due to friction on quartz decreases equally with the use of the same liquids, the effect of the latter, however, amounts only to $1/4-1/2$ of that in the case of steel. Furthermore, abrasion usually decreases proportionally to the reduction of frictional forces, i.e., mainly under the action of lubricating properties of liquids. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 4/6

Physicochemical effect of liquid ...

S/020/61/139/002/017/017
B103/B220

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh
Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Geology and Mining of
Mineral Fuels, Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: February 17, 1961 by P. A. Rebinder, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 28, 1961

Жидкая среда	Износ на единицу пути, см ³ /м·10 ⁶		Коэффици- ент трения, μ	Удельная работа износа, кг·м/см ² ·10 ⁻⁶	
	стали	кварца		стали	кварца
1 Вода	4,80	22,80	0,73	15	3,4
2 Додециламиноацетат (0,1%)	0,82	6,45	0,08	7,5	1,0
3 Олеат натрия (0,25%)	1,60	4,40	0,08	5	1,8
4 Карбоксиметилцеллюлоза (КМЦ, 2%)	1,07	3,70	0,30	28	8,2
5 Керосин	0,12	1,65	0,10	88	6,3
6 Оленовая кислота (1% в керосине)	0,21	3,50	0,12	58	4,8

Card 5/6

SADILENKO, N., izh.

Chemical laboratory. IUn.tekh. 2 no.8:50-54 Ag '59.
(MIRA 12:7)
(Chemical laboratories)

S/006/60/000/010/004/008
B012/B054

AUTHORS: Marchenko, S. N., Sadilenko, N. Kh.

TITLE: Accurate Determination of the Constants of the Thread Range Finder ✓

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1960, No. 10, pp. 36 - 40

TEXT: The authors point out that the practical accuracy of the thread range finder differs from theory, and show that, among other things, the constants of the thread range finder are determined with insufficient accuracy. This is one of the principal causes of this error. The exact method of determining these constants consists in the following: The projections of the outer cross wires are fixed on the vertical rod instead of the readings on this rod. The distances n_i between these projections are measured with a check rod with an accuracy of tenths of a millimeter. Next, the mean values k and c of the constants are determined from n_i and D_i (exactly measured distances). The coefficient k_q of the range finder for a certain rod q is determined from formula (6): $k_q = kq_m$, where k is

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Accurate Determination of the Constants of
the Thread Range Finder

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B012/B054

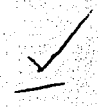
the mean value of the coefficient of the range finder, and q_m is the mean length of the meter division of the surveyor's rod. The constant c of the range finder remains unchanged. The constants of the thread range finder for the theodolite TH No. 21266 (TN No. 21266) of 1959 were determined by this method in connection with the testing of the surveyor's rod for the range finder manufactured by the sektor inzhenernoy geodezii Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gradostroitel'stva Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury USSR (Sector of Technical Geodesy of the Scientific Research Institute of Town Planning of the Academy of Construction and Architecture of the UkrSSR). The tests were carried out by the otдел geodezii i kartografii instituta "Kiyevproyekt" (Department of Geodesy and Cartography of the "Kiyevproyekt" Institute). This high-precision surveyor's rod is shown in Fig. 1 and described. Its handling is shown in Fig. 2. Calculations and tests (Ref., footnote on p. 40) showed that an ordinary surveyor's rod makes it possible to determine the distances of $D \leq 50$ m by the thread range finder with a root-mean-square of $m_D = \pm 0.07$ m. With the use of the new high-precision rod, however, it is possible to measure $D \leq 51$ m with an m_D of ± 0.03 m. The absolute maximum error is 0.05 m. In

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Accurate Determination of the Constants of
the Thread Range Finder

S/006/60/000/010/004/008
B012/B054

conclusion, the following is stated: An accurate determination of the constants k and c makes it possible to increase considerably the accuracy in measuring distances by means of a thread range finder. If, in addition, the new high-precision rod is used, distances of $D \leq 50$ can be measured with an m_D of ± 0.03 . There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 1 Soviet reference.



Card 3/3

MARCHENKO, S.N.; ~~SADILENKO, N.Kh.~~

Precise determination of constants of a wire tachymeter. Geod.
i kart. no. 10:36-40 0 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Tachymeter)

SADLINSKI, Czeslaw; JEZEWSKA, Danuta

Acute pancreatitis and cholecystitis in lithiasis in an 11-year-old girl. Polski tygod.lek. 16 no.2:61-62 9 Ja '61.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Sl. A.M. w Zabrze; kierownik: prof. dr J.Gasinski.

(CHOLELITHIASIS compl)

(PANCREATITIS etiol)

(CHOLECYSTITIS etiol)

SADILKOVA, Bozena, MUDr.

Towards the polyclinical system in 12th District of Prague.
Cesk. zdravot. 5 no.5:270-273 May 57.

1. Vedouci zdravotnickeho odboru rady ONV Praha 12. MUDr.
Pavel Skalla, reditel OUNZ Praha 12.
(HOSPITALS,
in Czech., polyclinics (Cz))

SADILOV, B.A., inzhener.

Use of a teltscooping jack in regulating MKP-153 circuit breakers.
Energetik 4 no.12:20 D '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Electric circuit breakers) (Lifting jacks)

SADILOVA, L. G.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Developing a rational method of processing the speiss from lead production". Moscow, 1957. 17 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Inst of Nonferrous Metals and Gold in M. I. Kalinin, Chair of the Metallurgy of Heavy Nonferrous Metals), 150 copies (KL, No 7, 1959, 126)

SOV/149-58-5-5/18

AUTHORS: Sadilova, L.G. and Loskutov, F.M.

TITLE: Treatment of the Industrial Lead Speiss (Pererabotka shpeyzy svintsovogo proizvodstva)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 38 - 49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: One of the intermediate products obtained in the lead smelting practice, particularly during the treatment of copper drosses, is lead speiss containing copper, lead, gold, silver, arsenic and some other elements. The existing methods of treating the lead speiss are characterised by low recovery values and a low degree of separation of the components which necessitates a complex treatment of the obtained products. Development of a more efficient and economical method of recovering various metals from the lead speiss was the object of the present investigation. The experimental work was carried out on material obtained during shaft furnace smelting of copper drosses at the Leninogorsk lead-smelting plant. Its chemical composition

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Treatment of the Industrial Lead Speiss

SOV/149-58-5-5/18

was (in %): 9.6 Pb, 26.06 Cu, 24.8 Fe, 25.6 As, 1.0 Sb, 3.02 S, 0.97 Ni, 0.2 Co, 1.45 Zn and 0.4 Sn. In addition, it contained 120 g/t Au and 1 196 g/t Ag. Microscopic examination of the speiss showed that it consisted mainly of Cu_3As , Fe_2As , metallic lead and a small quantity of iron and copper sulphides. The experimental results, some of which are tabulated or reproduced graphically, can be summarised as follows:

- 1) arsenic can be almost completely removed from speiss by roasting it with sodium carbonate and leaching the product with hot water. After this treatment, the arsenic content of the residue does not exceed 0.7%;
- 2) the best results are obtained when 1 part (by weight) of sodium carbonate is used for 1 part of the speiss and when the mixture is roasted at 650 °C for 4 hours. Under these conditions 97-98% of the arsenic present in the raw material is converted to sodium arsenate and the losses of arsenic in the furnace fines do not exceed 5%. The losses of lead by volatilisation are practically nil. Copper is present in the form of free oxide, soluble in dilute solution by sulphuric acid.

Card2/5

Treatment of the Industrial Lead Speiss

SOV/149-58-5-5/18

3) for leaching, 5 parts of hot (70°C) water are used for 1 part of the ash. After 30 minutes a solution is obtained containing 23-26 g/litre As and traces of iron and copper. By treating this solution with CaO, arsenic is precipitated in the form of good quality calcium arsenate;

4) to obtain best results 1.9 g CaO should be used for 1 g As in the solution. The CaO content of the solution should not exceed 45 g/litre equivalent to the alkali content of 43 g/litre. At a higher alkali content the precipitated calcium arsenate is re-dissolved in the solution;

5) copper can be leached out of the roasted, arsenic-free speiss (containing 27.6% Cu, 8.0% Pb, 0.7% As, 26.3% Fe, 1.05% Ni) with a diluted solution of sulphuric acid (100 g/litre H_2SO_4). To convert most of the free copper oxide to sulphate requires no more than 30 minutes, if the solution is maintained at 60°C . By regulating the acidity of the solution at the end of the leaching operation, it is

Card3/5 possible to obtain copper sulphate solutions with varying

Treatment of the Industrial Lead Speiss SOV/149-58-5-5/18

content of iron, arsenic and antimony. With the sulphuric acid content of the solution at the end of the leaching operation equal to 1 g/litre, it contains 0.6 g/litre Fe and 1.5 mg/litre As only and can be used for electrolytic extraction of copper. Under these conditions the efficiency of the leaching process is 90%. The residual copper is recovered from the pulp in the form of matte during the lead-smelting operation (a suggested flow sheet of the complete treatment of speiss is given in Figure 1);

6) study of the chemistry of the roasting process carried out under the optimum conditions led the present authors to the following conclusions. The presence of iron arsenide in the speiss slows down the process of formation of sodium arsenate. The rate of formation of sodium arsenate is limited by the rate of reaction between iron arsenate and sodium carbonate. When speiss contains both copper and a considerable proportion of iron, close proximity of the compounds of these two metals permits ferritisation of the copper oxide to occur during the oxidising roasting operation at comparatively low

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Industrial Lead Speiss SOV/149-58-5-5/18

temperatures (600 - 650 °C). This effect is minimised by introducing sodium carbonate in the charge. At 650 °C sodium carbonate reacts with iron oxide to form sodium ferrite and acts also as a barrier between iron and copper and iron oxide particles.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446620016-1

There are 5 figures, 3 tables and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota.
Kafedra metallurgii tyazhelykh tsvetnykh metallov
(Moscow Institute of Non-ferrous Metals and Gold.
Chair of Metallurgy of Heavy Non-ferrous Metals)

SUBMITTED: May 16, 1958

Card 5/5

SADILOVA, M.S., kand.med.nauk

Air pollution by fluorine as a cause of fluorosis in the child
population. Pred.dop.kontsent.atmosf.zagr. no.3:108-116 '57.
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo gigiyenicheskogo instituta.

(~~SVERDLOVSK PROVINCE~~--AIR--POLLUTION) (FLUORINE--TOXICOLOGY)
(CHILDREN--DISEASES)

BOBYLEVA, A.T.; BUKHANTSEVA, R.M.; LOVTSOVA, S.Ye.; SADILOVA, M.S.

Amount of dust in the residential districts of Asbest and its
influence on children's health. Gig. i san. 23 no.11:9-12
N '58 (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'noy
patologii i Sverdlovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ASBEST--DUST--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)
(CHILDREN---DISEASES)

MILLER, S.V., prof.; SADILOVA, M.S. (Sverdlovsk)

Activity of the Sverdlovsk section of the All-Russian Medical Society
of Hygienists and Sanitary Physicians in 1960 and the first half of
1961. Gig. i san. 26 no.10:89-91 0 '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(SVERDLOVSK—PUBLIC HEALTH SOCIETIES)

L 52248-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013468

UR/0240/65/000/005/0011/0015

AUTHOR: Sadilova, M. S. (Candidate of medical sciences); Selyankina, K. P. (Candidate of biological sciences); Shturkina, O. K. (Candidate of medical sciences)

TITLE: The experimental effect of hydrogen fluoride on the central nervous system

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 5, 1965, 11-15

TOPIC TAGS: hydrogen fluoride, biological effect, central nervous system, conditioned reflex, cholinesterase, rat, neurohistology

ABSTRACT: The maximum permissible atmospheric concentration of hydrogen fluoride, a toxic compound present in much industrial waste, was determined by experiments with men and animals. Desired concentrations of HF in the air were obtained by using a special experimental unit. First the threshold of olfactory sensation was determined by the method of adaptometry for human subjects. It was identical with the threshold of the reflex effect of HF on the light sensitivity of the eye, amounting to a concentration of 0.03 mg/m³ of HF in the air. Next a five-month experiment was conducted with white rats to determine the effect of low HF concentrations on the central nervous system. The influence of fluorine on conditioned reflexes (rate of formation of reflex, number of correct responses, etc.) was

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L 52248-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013468

studied. It was found that concentrations of 0.1 and 0.03 mg/m³ of HF (with 24-hr exposure of the animals) cause functional changes in the CNS, characterized by changes in conditioned reflexes and the subordination of motor chronaxia. These changes in CNS activity are considered to reflect the inhibition of cortical and subcortical centers of subordination. This inhibition was confirmed by depression of cholinesterase in experimental animals. The latent toxic effect of hydrogen fluoride in concentrations of 0.1 mg/m³ was revealed by altered (as compared with the controls) conditioned reflex activity at the end of a month of recovery. Neuro-histological investigations in the area of motor and sensory analyzers showed destructive changes in interneural connections and nerve cells of animals exposed to a concentration of 0.1 mg/m³ HF. It was found that a concentration of 0.01 mg/m³ HF does not cause changes in CNS activity. It was concluded that the maximum single and average daily concentration of hydrogen fluoride in the atmosphere must not exceed this limit, 0.01 mg/m³. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [JS]

ASSOCIATION: Sverdlovskiy institut gigiyeny truda i profpatologii (Sverdlovsk Institute of Industrial Hygiene); Sverdlovskiy meditsinskiy institut (Sverdlovsk Medical Institute)

Cord 2/3

L 52248-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013468

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Card 3/37MB

SADIMENKO, P. A.

Agricultural Research - Rostov-Na-Donu

In the Rostov section of the All-Union Society of Soil Scientists. Pochvovedenie
no. 9, 1952.

9. MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS, Library of Congress, December 1952. Uncl.

SADIMENKO, P. A.

"Soils of the Gravity Irrigation Zone of the Rostovskaya Oblast Mountains." Cand Biol Sci, Rostov-On-Don State U, Rostov-On-Don, 1953.
(RZhBiol, No 3, Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR
Higher Educational Institutions (10)

So: Sum. No, 481, 5 May 55

USSR / Soil Science. Genesis and Geography of Soils.

J-2

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 77372

Author : Sadimonko, P. A.
Inst : Rostov-on-the-Don University Botanical Garden
Title : Soils of the Rostov Botanical Garden

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Botan. sada. Rostovsk. n/D. un-t, 1956, 35, No 2,
13-23

Abstract : Gornozems of the north-Priazov carbonates, meadow-chnozems, chornzem-meadow, meadow-marsh and little-developed heavily-gravel soils on buried chernozems are widespread within the garden. The mechanical composition, data of the determined water-physical properties, and the content of the water-soluble salts in the soils are cited. Variety of the soil cover, relief and hydrogeological conditions create a favorable situation for a further increase of the area of tree-shrub plantations on the territory of the

Card 1/2

SADIMENKO, P. A.

USSR / Soil Science. Genesis and Geography of Soils.

J-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1958, No. 72632

Author : Sadimenko, P. A.

Inst : Rostov-on-Don University

Title : Dark-Chestnut Soils of Proletarskiy Rayon of Rostovskaya Oblast as Land for Irrigation

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Rostovsk.-n/D. un-ta, 1957, 28, 29-36

Abstract : The dark-chestnut soils in Proletarskiy Rayon of Rostovskaya Oblast extend to the terraces of the Western Manych and to the slopes of the Sal-Manych watershed, occupying more than three sections designated for irrigation. The features of the morphological and physical-chemical properties of the soils are examined. Solonetz varieties of soils predominate; non-solonetz soils are met only on the slopes of the Salo-Manych watershed. Agricultural utilization of the dark-chestnut

Card 1/2

USSR / Soil Science. Genesis and Geography of Soils.

J-1

Ats Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1958, No. 72632

soils is impeded by the complex (together with solonetz) stratification of soils, proximity to a bed of mineralized ground waters and by significant salinity of the grounds. Some methods of melioration of the soils is indicated. -- F. I. Shcherbak

Card 2/2

8

SADIMENKO, P.A.

Work of the Rostov Branch of the All-Union Society of Soil Scientists.
Pochvovedenie no.12:97-98 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Don Valley--Soil research)
(Caucasus, Northern--Soil research)

SADIN, N.V.

C A

Annealing white pig iron. N. V. Sadin, U.S.S.R.
69,644, Nov. 30, 1947. The pig iron is heated to 350-
400° and kept at this temp. for 4-8 hrs. This is for the
purpose of increasing the no. of graphitization centers.
The annealing is then finished as usual, either directly or
by cooling the pig iron. M. Hosh

SADIN, N. V.

(2)

Wear resistance of isothermally hardened cast iron.
I. P. Kurtoy and N. V. Sadin. *Lit. ino. Proceedings* 1952,
No. 12, 28-31. Cylinder liners contg. C 3.5-3.7, Si 2-2.5,
Mn 0.6-0.7% were chilled and sand cast. Some of the former
were annealed, others isothermally hardened. Irons iso-
thermally quenched to 302-350 Brinell showed in a wear-
testing machine a wear resistance 3 times greater than that
of pearlitic cast iron and ten times higher than that of fer-
ritic cast iron. Liners isothermally quenched to 303-
393 Brinell had their resistance raised to five times that of
pearlitic irons, and showed a better performance when run
in a motor. Tested as chain links, isothermally treated
irons had wear resistance 2-5 times greater than that of
pearlitic gray iron and 4 to 10 times higher than the resist-
ance of ferrite-pearlitic irons. Best results with these cast-
ings were obtained by heating them at 875-950° for 30-60
min. depending on their cross section followed by isothermal
quenching for 10-30 min. at 250-400°. Curves and tables
provide numerical information. I. D. Gat

SADIN, N.V.

Annealing furnaces for malleable iron. Lit.proizv. no.9:12-14
D '54. (MLRA 8:2)
(Furnaces)

SADIN, N. V.

Distr: 4B/4E2c

¹⁸
Influence of the Original Structure and Composition on
the Properties of Cast Iron after Heat Treatment. I. E.
Kurtov and N. V. Sadin. (*Litinskiy Proizvodstvo*, 1956, (11),
20-23). [In Russian]. Experiments on a total of six types
of cast iron are described. The cast specimens were isothermally
hardened under identical conditions and then subjected
to mechanical and wear-resistance tests and microstructures
and residual austenite were determined. The irons were
gray, malleable and Mg-treated, originally in the ferritic and
pearlitic states. Curves showing the influence of heat treatment
temperature on the elongation, tensile and compressive
strength, wear-resistance and residual austenite are shown
and discussed. — S. R.

6
2
11
RE 93

SADINSKI, Czeslaw; MADEJSKI, Tadeusz

Treatment of disease causing decrease in the lumen of peripheral blood vessels by intra-arterial oxygen administration. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.6:245-249 9 Feb 59.

1. (Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Sl. A.M. w Zabrze; kierownik: prof. dr J. Gasinski). Adres: II Klinika Chirurgiczna Sl. Akad. Med.; Zabrze, ul. 3 Maja 15.

(OXYGEN, ther. use

peripheral vasc. dis., intra-arterial admin. (Pol))

(VASCULAR DISEASES, PERIPHERAL, ther.

oxygen, intra-arterial admin. (Pol))

SADINSKI, P.

Sadinski, P. Kak da suzdamo i otglezhdamo polezashtitni gorski polasi v trudovo-kooperativnite zemedelski stopanstva. Sofiay, Zemizdat, 1951. 37 p. (How to grow forest shelter belts on cooperative agricultural farms.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C. Vol. 3, No. 1 Jan '54 Uncl.

SADIYEV, D.S.

Promising forage grasses. Trudy Alma-At.bot.sada 3:122-127 '56.
(MLRA 10:3)
(Alma-Ata--Grasses)

GRUSZECKI, Ludwik; ZEBRYK, Czeslaw; SADKIEWICZ, Adam

A case of diabetic polyneuropathy. Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.39:
1501-1503 25 S '61.

1. Z Oddzialu Chorob Wewnetrznych Szpitala Marynarki Wojennej w
Gdansk.

(DIABETES MELLITUS compl)
(POLYNEURITIS etiol)

POLAND

GRUSZECKI, L. and SADKIEWICZ A.; Department of Internal Diseases, Seventh Naval Hospital, Oliw (Z oddziału Chorob Wewnętrznych 7 Szpitala Marynarki Wojennej w Oliwie).

"Lipodystrophia Progressiva Barraquer-Simons. Case Report."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 17, No 52, Dec 24 62, pp 2038-2040

Abstract: / Authors' English summary modified / A woman aged 35 with progressive lipodystrophy is reported. From the age of 25 the patient grew fat in the lower part of the body and thin in the upper part. This disease is characterised by slow symmetric atrophy of the adipose tissue of the upper and normal amount or even increase of the fatty tissue of the lower part of the body. The course of the disease is slow at first and morbid entity is more observed in women than in men. It is suggested that these phenomena are related to the changes in the hypothalamohypophyseal system. This article contains two photographs of the patient and five references to Polish publications.

2/1

GRUSZECKI, Ludwik; SADKIEWICZ, Adam; ZEBRYK, Czeslaw

Preoperative preparation of diabetic patients. Pol. tyg. lek.
19 no.11:393-395 9 Mr '64.

1. Z Oddzialu Wewnetrznego 7 Szpitala Marynarki Wojennej.

GRUSZECKI, Ludwik; SADKIEWICZ, Adam

Berraquer-Simons progressive lipodystrophy. Case report. Pol. tyg.
lek. 17 no.52:2038-2040 25 D '62.

1. z Oddziału Chorob Wewnętrznych 7 Szpitala Marynarki Wojennej w
Oliwie.

(LIPODYSTROPHY)

GRUSZECKI, Ludwik; SZUTOWICZ, Wacław; SADKIEWICZ, Adam

Diabetes in pancreatic cancer. Pol. arch. med. wewn. 33 no.7:
829-834 '63.

1. Z Oddziału Wewnętrznego Szpitala Marynarki Wojennej.
(DIABETES MELLITUS) (PANCREATIC NEOPLASMS)
(PHLEBITIS) (JAUNDICE)

L 30041-66

ACC NR: AP6008936 (A,N)

SOURCE CODE: P0/0082/65/000/011/0070/0073

AUTHOR: Sobieniecki, Wladzimirz (Commander, Doctor);

ORG: none Sadkiewicz, Adam (Lieutenant Commander, Doctor);

3/
B

TITLE: Ergonomics in the navy

SOURCE: Przegląd morski, no. 11, 1965, 70-73

TOPIC TAGS: naval psychology, psychophysiology, psychologic stress, working condition, psychometry, behavior pattern, operations research

ABSTRACT: The principle of ergonomics are discussed and the desirability of applying this science to the training of naval personnel is stressed. The wide range of problems with which ergonomics is concerned can be profitably studied aboard ship. Ergonomic research will make it possible to utilize the human factor in military service.

SUB CODE: 4,05,15/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 *So*

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Analeptics. V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 85127.

Author : Kimel'man, A. N., Sadkin, I. V.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Problem of the Use of Preparations of Ginseng
in the Clinic.

Orig Pub: In the collection, Materialy k izuch. zhen'shenya
i limonnika, No 3, Leningrad, 1958, 124-128.

Abstract: In 43 different patients studies were made of the
influence of a 20% extract of the root of the cul-
tivated ginseng (G) on the arterial and venous
pressure, the circulation time, and the EKG. G
was given once daily for 25 days in a dose of 5 ml.
There were no detectable influences on the arterial
pressure or venous pressure, nor were there any
noticeable changes in the circulation time or the

Card 1/2

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Analeptics.

V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 85127.

Abstract: EKG either in persons with normal blood pressure or in patients with cardio-vascular diseases. No influence could be seen in patients with diseases of the heart valves or with hypertension. -- V. V. Berezhinskaya.

Card 2/2

23

GEL'MAN, R.Ye.; KULESHOV, Ya.T.; SADKIN, P.I. [deceased]; SMIRNOV, A.D., inzh., red.; SEGAL, Ye.I., red.; BORISOV, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Electrician's manual in two volumes] Spravochnik elektrotekhnika v dvukh tomakh. Pod obshchei red. A.D.Smirnova. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat. Vol.2. No.1. [High-voltage apparatus] Apparatura vysokogo napriazheniia. 1963. 104 p.

(MIRA 16:11)

(Electric engineering--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

30947. SADKINA, N. G.

kombinirovanny metod lecheniya ostrykh su lemovykh otravleniy. V sb:
Voprosy Ostroy vnutrenney kliniki. M., 1949, s. 237-47

SADKOV, A.

Everyday routine of the Section Committee. Sov.shakht. 10
no.5:23-24 My '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Predsedatel' uchastkovogo komiteta profsoyuza vorkutinskoy
shakhty no.40.

(Pechora Basin--Coal miners)